

*C2
Contd.*

--25. A display apparatus according to claim 16, wherein a position of the display image is adjusted in accordance with the control data which is read out from the memory.

--26. A display apparatus according to claim 16, wherein brightness of the display image is adjusted in accordance with the control data which is read out from the memory.--

REMARKS

Claims 16-20 have been amended. New claims 21-26 have been added. No claims have been canceled. Accordingly, claims 16-26 are currently pending in the application.

Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for conducting a personal interview on December 12, 2000.

Applicants request the Examiner to acknowledge the claim for priority and safe receipt of the certified priority document filed in a parent application.

Claims 16-20 stand rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 1-6 of U.S. Patent No. 5,457,473. A Terminal Disclaimer is enclosed to overcome this rejection.

Claims 16-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 as being anticipated by Zenda (U.S. Patent No. 4,990,904) or Tomiyasu

(U.S. Patent No. 5,138,305). This rejection is traversed as follows.

As discussed with the Examiner during the interview, neither Zenda nor Tomiyasu disclose a memory storing control data within the display apparatus. The memory shown by Zenda is external to the display apparatus. The Examiner has stated in the interview summary that the differences between the present invention and Zenda should be explained. Applicants respond as follows.

According to the present invention, the display apparatus can easily be replaced with another display apparatus because the control data is stored in a memory that is contained in the display device. On the other hand, Zenda's disclosure can clearly be distinguished from the present invention by considering the following excerpt from Column 4, line 61 to Column 5, line 9:

In the set-up processing, either display mode (in this embodiment, the CGA display mode) is written in advance in set-up RAM 3. Therefore, when the power switch of the main system is turned on, CPU 9 reads the contents of the set-up RAM 3. Then, CPU 9 sets a display mode in CGA/EGA switching F/F 21 and sets a display timing parameter in display timing register 25 in accordance with the read content. When a display mode has been temporarily switched, a user can rewrite the contents of set-up RAM 3. This rewrite operation can be achieved by providing a DOS command for switching the contents of set-up RAM 3. Alternatively, a CGA/EGA selection menu can be displayed on the display screen, and selection information may be input at the keyboard. After the display mode has been temporarily rewritten, the

initial display mode can be resumed after the system has been reset.

It should be clear from this passage that the display apparatus of Zenda does not have any memory storing control data as in the present invention. Therefore, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102 must be withdrawn. In addition, a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 should not be raised in view of the "start-up processing" discussed above. The Examiner cannot argue that the pending claims are an obvious variation of the teaching of Zenda since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated by the teaching of Zenda to modify his disclosure to arrive at the present invention in which the information is stored in a memory in the display apparatus.

Similarly, Tomiyasu recites that memory 1 is connected to a CPU and that its contents can be repeatedly written to by the CPU (see column 3, lines 13-17). Therefore, Tomiyasu fails to disclose the claimed features of the present invention and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102 should be withdrawn. Once again, it is submitted that a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 should not be raised by the Examiner since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated by the disclosure of Tomiyasu to modify its structure to arrive at the presently claimed invention. The pending claims specifically recite an interface unit which receives a control signal generated by a program previously programmed in software used for operating the external computer. The

control data stored in the memory is read out in accordance with this control signal. This is not disclosed or suggested by either Tomiyasu or Zenda.

The claims have not been amended to overcome any prior art. Therefore, in the event the Examiner changes the basis for his rejection from 35 U.S.C. §102 to 35 U.S.C. §103 using the same references, such rejection must be made non-final.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants contend that the above-identified application is now in condition for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration and reexamination are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Shrinath Malur
Registration No. 34,663
Attorney for Applicants

MATTINGLY, STANGER & MALUR
104 East Hume Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22301
(703) 684-1120
Date: December 21, 2000